

COUNTRY: **AX 29**

Germany (Soviet Zone)

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REPORT NO.

TOPIC: Military Information from Doeberitz

EVALUATION: **25X1** PLACE OBTAINED: **25X1**DATE OF CONTENT: 1 to 23 May 1952 **25X1**DATE OBTAINED: **25X1** DATE PREPARED: 5 June 1952REFERENCES: **25X1**

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REMARKS:

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1. During the period from 17 to 23 May 1952, two stories of a barracks building in the Loewen Kaserne south of Reichsstrasse 103 in Doeberitz (N 53/Z 65) were newly occupied by an infantry unit. The building was prepared for the arrival of additional soldiers.

The troops from the Loewen and Adler Kaserne daily practiced field exercises with small infantry arms at up to company level. Each time they returned to the Kaserne, they made an infantry attack against the installation which was not defended. On 6 May, eight trucks each occupied by six soldiers with black-bordered crimson epaulets and towing a 76.2-mm ZIS-3 gun moved into the terrain. Prior to this movement, about 20 officers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets and headed by a major held a conference in the barracks yard. Six tanks daily moved into the terrain for practices which lasted about 3 hours. Training and cleaning activity was observed in the installation. Not less than 3 model BA-64 armored reconnaissance cars and 2 vehicles of a similar type, though no track-laying vehicles, were seen in the installation. The usual training routine was noticed on 8 May, and no reviews or other ceremonies held. A group of 20 officers from the installation deposited wreaths at the Soviet cemetery in Doeberitz on 9 May.

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2. The 50 women who had been quartered in the Olympisches Dorf, 2 km west of Altes Lager for about four weeks, were issued uniforms in early May. On 4 and 5 May, they rode on two trucks to the firing range armed with rifles. On 5 May, from the apartment of the commanding officer of the Loewen and Adler Kaserne in the so-called Eulenspiegel Settlement in the Olympisches Dorf, [] an engineer unit practicing the construction of a light emergency bridge for light vehicles. Wooden piles were driven into the marsh and were covered with planks. **
3. On 22 May, a freight train consisting of about 70 cars, each carrying two three-axle trucks, passed through the Ballgow-Doberitz railroad station heading for Mustermark.
4. In early May 1952, the east section of the Loewen Kaserne was occupied by about 1,500 men of a unit which was equipped with two types of tanks, SP guns, two types of AT guns, mortars and heavy machine guns. The west section of the installation quartered a unit equipped with only heavy and light tanks and some AT guns. The latter were last noticed about four months ago. On 1 May, 1,500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, of the unit in the east section of the installation fell in in 10 ranks, with a colonel in front of them. About 450 wore tank insignia, 450 motor transport insignia, 450 were without insignia and about 150 were artillery insignia. A group with a flag and a band of 30 to 35 men were in the right wing. On 2 May, 935 troops of the unit in the east section fell in in five-man rows at the athletic field. On 1 May, 810 troops with a flag and a band of 12 to 15 men with a colonel in front of them fell in at the entrance of the Adler Kaserne. The colonel made a speech after which the band and the color guard unit followed by the troops moved to the Adler Kaserne.
5. When in the Loewen and Adler Kaserne on Reichsstrasse 103 on 7 May, [] Lieutenant Kunitzow (fnu) with his truck enter the installation through the gate of the Adler Kaserne. The officer stated that only sedans were allowed to pass through the gate of the Loewen Kaserne because of the headquarters located there. He said that his unit was now quartered in the entire installation, i.e. in the Loewen and the Adler section. *
6. While visiting the Khlopov unit in the Olympisches Dorf on 7 May, [] a major and four [] in the guardhouse. All of them were red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. [] they did not wear AT artillery insignia. **
7. On 7 May, [] in Altes Lager and the Flak Kaserne west of the Olympisches Dorf that Senior Lieutenant Derizin (fnu) from the Flak Kaserne was on duty for Captain Vasilyev in Altes Lager who allegedly was on leave. Senior Lieutenant Derizin was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Novikov (fnu) who wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia. ***
- * [] Comment. The statements [] of paragraph 1 and 5 are conflicting and, therefore, allow no identification of the units stationed in the Adler and Loewen Kaserne. According to the information contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 through 7, there is reason for believing that a third regiment, possibly the 219th Tank Regt of the 1st Rec. Div, may also be stationed there in addition to the two mechanized regiments previously carried in the installation. [] However, this assumption is submitted with reservation as, according to an available sketch, the barracks installation probably has no capacity to quarter 6,000 troops. Further information is required, especially with regard to the aggregate number and types of tanks seen in the installation. The officers mentioned are known in Doberitz.
- ** [] Comment. As the units of the 11th Gds AT Arty Brig (?) under the command of Colonel Khlopov (fnu), who is known from previous information, moved from the Olympisches Dorf to Templin in mid-April 1952, the guard personnel [] of paragraph 6 was probably furnished by the rear detail of the brigade. Information indicating that engineers were in the Olympisches Dorf was first received

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on 19 and 20 April 1952, when an engineer unit of the 1st Mecz Div of the Second Gds Mecz Army moved to the Olympisches Dorf after completing its training.

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*** Comment, Except for Lieutenant Colonel Novikov (fmu), all officers are known and are believed to be supply officer.

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